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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915

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ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

SERBIANS ARE MAKING A DESPERATE DEFENSE

Austrian Invaders Now Forty Miles Over Serbian Borders and Steadily Advancing—England Does Practically Nothing To Aid Serbians In Their Desperate Straits—Winter Adds to Terrors Along Russian Front—Greece Is Almost Forced Into War

Vienna, Oct. 27.—Austro-German invaders today are 40 miles inside of Serbia at many points. South of Belgrade, they have taken the heights east of Arangeljevac and Topola. In the northwestern corner, the Austrians are moving southward along the Save river where earlier the Serbs put up a strong resistance. On the Isonzo front in the Italian struggle, 3,000 Italians said the official statement, still lie in front of the Austrian front. Everywhere the Italian forces are extremely heavy, though they will continue their desperate offensive. In the Tolmino and Goriška regions, extraordinary Italian attacks proved fruitless, while they abandoned their efforts to take Montebellina after losing 2,500 troops.

By occupying Obrenovica in the northwestern part of Serbia the Austrians control both sides of the Kolubara river as far as Lazarevac. The Serbs, however, resisted their oncoming vigorously.

In the vicinity of Vojvodina the Serbs, the Serbo-Montenegrins were repulsed. Northeast Serbia east of the Klisara narrows has been cleared of the Serbs after heavy mountain fighting.

In short, the Teutons are advancing clear across northern Serbia. Their center is more than 40 miles southeast of Belgrade. Their extreme wings have not advanced more than a few miles from the Save and Danube, but are already verging toward a junction with the Bulgarians in the vicinity of the Timok river. This union would give the central allies a route to Turkey, though with a long break in the rail connection.

VENICE DAMAGED BY BOMBS

Vienna, by wireless to Sayville, L. I., Oct. 27.—Heavy damage was done to Venice Monday and Tuesday, it was officially stated today. Bombs were rained from 10.30 o'clock Monday night until past midnight upon the arsenal, electric plant, railroad station, fortifications and barracks. Numerous fires resulted. Tuesday's raiders observed these still flaming and followed up the previous night's work by bombing hangars and warships.

"Feeble" attempts to two aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns to drive them away failed.

The damage thus reported is far more extensive than Rome admitted, though the latter told of damage to the Strada church.

Winter Adds to Terrors.
London, Oct. 27.—The blasts of winter are adding to the terrors of the fighting on the eastern front, according to dispatches reaching here today. Roads are frozen hard, and the first snows are combining with the Russian resistance to make the path of the German invaders far more difficult.

In the Drina region artillery and rifle fire still mark the struggle, according to the Petrograd official statement received here early today. This denied the German claim of progress in the Iluxt region although it admitted the Germans tried an offensive there.

The Sty fighting rages with varying fortunes, though the Slavs claimed further successes.

West of Volzta, said the statement, "heaps of enemy dead cover the ground."

Abe Martin



Why is it that's only about two days in a whole year when a feller has the energy, paraphernalia and inclination, all at the same time, to write a letter? Ankle watches for women? Why, they'd break a crystal over time they coked themselves.

CLUB WOMEN TURN ATTENTION TO THE COMING ELECTION

Rivalry of Candidates Keen But Convention Is Free From Strife

Thursday Morning.
9:00, Call to order; Minutes; Unfinished business; Amendments to constitution; New business.
10:00, Final report of resolution committee.
10:45, Election of officers; Election of delegates to 1916 biennial; Invitations for next state convention; Installation of officers; Host Be the Tie That Binds; Address by Miss Margaret; Announcements; Adjournment.
1:30, Joint board meeting.

With the routine business of the Oregon Federation of Women's clubs running smoothly the delegates today are turning their attention to tomorrow's election of officers. Two prominent candidates are in the field for president with little prospect of an unexpected candidate springing into prominence at the last minute according to the women who have been feeling the political pulse of the conference.

For first vice-president, the many friends of Miss Mattie Beatty, of Salem, are confident of the election of their candidate. Miss Beatty has been prominent in woman's club work all through the state and her election is expected to be accomplished without serious opposition in consideration of the fact that she is the only candidate for office that hails from the capital city.

Mrs. J. W. Tift, of Portland, is a candidate for the office of second vice-president and the other officers have not declared their intention at this early date. So far there has been little to clog the wheels of the convention and the program has been off on time.

No wordy discussions have ensued on the floor and there has been no effort on the part of any candidate to make political capital.

The forenoon session today was taken up principally with the talks on the "Children's Hour." The different phases of the problems relating to the children were discussed by Mrs. Millie Trumbull, Mrs. P. L. Campbell, Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, Mrs. Frederick Eggert, and Mrs. George Gerlinger.

The "Rights of Children" were discussed by Mrs. Trumbull and "The Crippled Children" by Mrs. P. L. Campbell. Mrs. Sarah A. Evans read a paper on "The Child That Should Never Have Been Born" which was probably the most striking feature of the forenoon session.

Mrs. Evans read statistics and reports from the various founding asylums and schools for degenerate children which called forth vividly the evils of permitting the marriage of abnormal parents and the folly of allowing feeble minded and degenerate girls to be preyed upon by no less degenerate men.

Mrs. George Gerlinger, is a regent of the University of Oregon, and gave an able discussion of what the state university might do for the educational betterment of the women of the state. The advantages of the scholarship loan fund were set forth by a paper by Mrs. Frederick Eggert.

This afternoon's session was devoted to conferences on civics, forestry, conservation, education, public health and art and home economics. Each topic for discussion was introduced by the principal speaker and the topics were taken up by other speakers and each division was followed by a question box in which all minor questions were placed to be answered later.

The program of the afternoon's conferences in the different rooms follows: Civics, Forestry, Conservation.

1:30, Civics, Mrs. C. H. Gaudin; How Best Promote Civic Work; Are Bill Boards Unnecessary; How Shall We Utilize Our Vacant Land.

1:50, Forestry, Mrs. A. H. Breyman, How Can We Best Protect Our Forests?

2:05, Conservation, Mrs. A. King, Good Roads; What Have They Done For Your Homes, Your Schools and Your Markets.

2:20, Question box; Education, Mrs. G. H. Pattenger, Leader, Room "A"; 1:30, Kindergartens, discussion led by Mrs. S. M. Blumauer.

2:30, Question box; Home Economics, Mrs. W. H. Pear, Leader, Room "B"; Question box in charge of Miss Ava B. Milam, O. A. C.

1:30 to 1:45, By-Products of the Kitchen; Dried Beans, etc.; Meats, Fats, etc. How do you manage without ice?

1:45 to 2:00, Labor Saving Devices; Are they efficient and practical? Cost in comparison with office equipment or farm machinery. Do they justify such cost? What occupations can be done more efficiently and economically?

(Continued on Page Five.)

STEEL BRIDGE TO BE REPAIRED FOR LIGHT TRAFFIC

Loads To Be Limited To Two Tons and Speed To Be Cut Down To 3 Miles

**PATTERSON SUGGESTS
PLAN TO RAISE MONEY**

**Will Take Two Years To
Build Bridge Which Is Why
Old One Is Repaired**

The steel bridge across the Willamette river at this city will be repaired to handle light traffic for about two years while Polk county is working out ways and means to raise the money necessary to pay its part of the new structure. Nothing was done about the ferry at the meeting held yesterday afternoon at the court house and it is estimated that the bridge will be out of use entirely for about a month while it is being repaired.

Assistant State Engineer Sadler, of the bridge department of the highway engineer, stated that it would be necessary to pull up the floor of the bridge over the joints to make an examination and that piles would have to be driven under some of the approaches where it would not be possible to raise the bridge with mud sills. Mr. Sadler said the repairs would cost less than \$20,000, but would admit only light traffic, not even the traffic for which the bridge was designed but about 20 per cent less than the traffic 25 years ago and no loads over two tons could be hauled safely across the bridge by horse drawn vehicles.

Some Legal Phases.
Judge Charles McNary was present at the meeting which jammed the circuit room to the doors and was called upon for his legal opinion as to the responsibility of the county courts for accidents that might happen. He stated that the county is undoubtedly liable to damage suits if the bridge should fall as it has been held that any person who drives upon the bridge presumes the structure to be safe, if it is open for traffic, and the county must pay if he is damaged. If every traveler were warned that the bridge were unsafe and that he was crossing at his own risk the county would be relieved but if the county courts posted notices, only as a warning, every man who was injured would swear that he never saw the notice and then the responsibility would come back to the county. Judge McNary also said that if the county courts admitted light traffic to the use of the bridge that the courts would be responsible for any injury that might be sustained by any lightly loaded vehicle.

They Tapped Judge McNary.
For many of those present this was the first opportunity that any of them had enjoyed to secure competent legal advice for robbing and Judge McNary was swamped with questions from all corners of the room until the legal phases of the situation had been thoroughly aired.

The Polk county commissioners stated that while they might raise the money by taxation it would be necessary to call a special election and there was a great probability of the proposition being voted down and L. L. Patterson, of Kola, then presented his proposition as to the raising of the funds necessary.

Plan to Raise the Money.
There is a law in this state passed by the 1910 session of the legislature which limits the increased tax levy for county purposes to a 6 per cent increase of the budget for either of the previous two years. In 1913, said Mr. Patterson, Polk county's budget called for \$288,000 and in 1914 for \$273,000 and of this \$273,000, and some \$30,000 were used to pay off outstanding warrants. Now if a six per cent increase over the \$288,000 were made it would provide a budget of about \$305,000. Then if the county were run as cheaply as last year and no outstanding warrants were bought in the bridge fund would be enriched by the difference between \$305,000 and \$288,000, or about \$17,000. To this might be added \$10,000 from the general fund which was \$107,000 last year and by \$10,000 from the road fund which was \$51,000 last year and this would add \$20,000.

To Repair the Bridge.
The Polk county commissioners were unwilling to adopt the scheme until they had investigated the matter further but they will be provided with food for thought and a plan which on the face of it looks to be sound financial reasoning. J. H. Alberts, of the state highway commission was present and also offered some valuable suggestions as to the financing of the scheme and it is confidently expected that Polk county will find a way to provide money for a bridge when the time comes. Owing to the law which limits the indebtedness of any county to \$50,000 it is necessary to have the "spot cash" before the contracts are let. However, it was suggested that the bridge be built on two contracts, one for the piers and approaches, and one for the superstructure. At it will require two years to build it anyway the money might thus be raised in two years' time. After the open meeting was over a conference was called by the two county courts, the city council, bridge committee and a special committee from the body of the meeting, consisting of J. H. Alberts and L. Greenbaum, from Marion county, and L. L. Patterson, from Polk county. At this special conference it was decided to make temporary repairs on the present bridge to relieve the situation while plans are being made to finance a new bridge.

**Bert Edwards Is Shot
By Accident Hunting
North of This City**

Bert Edwards, a well known member of the firm of Edwards Bros. Meat & Poultry Market, will soon purchase a new house as the one he was wearing today is totally ruined by being pierced by 19 shot holes. Mr. Edwards was under the hat at the time and received several scalp wounds and one shot lodged in his forehead. The wounds are only slight, however, and will not prove serious, according to the physician.

Mr. Edwards was out with a hunting party consisting of "Bud" Kuntz, Elmer Tastell, Archie Mann and George Tompkins, when they stopped at a gate on the John Bertos farm four miles north of this city. Mr. Edwards said he would wait at the gate while the others went through a corn patch and while he was waiting at the gate Mr. Kuntz threw his gun across his arm and it went off. Mr. Edwards was about 40 feet away at the time and the main part of the load went over his head.

to the \$60,000 and provide the \$30,000 necessary for Polk county's share of the bridge.

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THE WEATHER

GET IN LINE
FOR
MONEY.

Oregon: Fair tonight and Thursday, cooler east portion tonight; southerly winds.

UNCLE SAM AIDING GENERAL CARRANZA

Permits 7,000 Carranza Troops to Pass Over American Soil to Douglas

Washington, Oct. 27.—Officials today expedited the transfer of from 7,000 to 10,000 Carranzistas to prevent possible fighting with raiders along the border and to relieve the situation at Douglas, Ariz. They hoped these forces would arrive before Villa started his assault against Agua Prieta.

The Carranzistas will not be permitted to detain while crossing American soil.

CAVALRY PATROLS BORDER
Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 27.—Eighteen miles of borderland, along the coast from about the Rio Grande mouth, hitherto, unguarded, were under United States cavalry patrol today, following reports that many Mexican bandits had sought refuge there.

Meantime nearly a score of Mexican prisoners, connected with the recent bandit outbreaks were held in jail here.

ROBBERS GOOD SHOTS
Marble Falls, Texas, Oct. 27.—Armed posses sought today to round up the pair of bandits who late yesterday robbed the First National bank of \$2,000 after fatally wounding the bookkeeper.

They then charged through a crowd into the woods nearby.

The two were real sharpshooters for they clipped off the bookkeeper's fingers when he tried to get a gun from beneath his counter.

SEEK UNCLE SAM'S AID
El Paso, Texas, Oct. 27.—Efforts to have the Washington government interfere in some manner to stop the expected Villista operation of the American Smelting and Refining company's Chihuahua plant were anticipated here.

Attorney Baker of the corporation stated that there is plenty of fuel available for such operation if the Villistas seek to run it, following their confiscation of the property.

AN AMERICAN MURDERED
Columbus, N. M., Oct. 27.—Benjamin Thomas, an American Mormon was killed in cold blood in the residence of Colonel Dublin, near Agua Prieta, according to reports received here by army men.

It was said Thomas resisted efforts of Villistas to burn the house, whereupon they forced an entrance and killed him. The affair occurred one block from the house in which William Adams was slain by General Ynez Salazar's men in 1912.

**WOODBURN VISITED
BY \$20,000 FIRE**

Woodburn was visited by a fire last night which destroyed nearly \$20,000 worth of property and for a short time threatened almost the entire city. The Dimmick garage was burned together with the barn belonging to County Commissioner Goulet and an empty building. The garage with four cars and two motorcycles was a total loss, but the contents of Mr. Goulet's barn were saved.

The fire started in the garage about 11 o'clock and in a few minutes the oil soaked structure was a mass of flames and the danger of exploding gasoline tanks hampered the work of the volunteer firemen. The hotel building across the street was scorched and a few residences in the vicinity of the fire had their window panes broken by the

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EDISON OUTLINES HIS PLANS FOR DEFENSE

Would Have Everything In Readiness For Supplying On 24 Hours Notice As Much Ammunition As Is Now Used Daily In Europe—Would Have Trenching Machines and Would Make Every Harbor Impregnable—Threats Against His Life Stopped Suddenly

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Holding that the war of the future will be a war of machinery, Thomas A. Edison, electric wizard and head of the new civilian naval invention board, outlined before leaving for the south some of the ideas for preparedness he will push if congress grants his committee a big experimental laboratory.

They include:
Development of an invisible submarine periscope—the "eye of the submarine."
Improvement of submarine engines.
Development and improvement of aeroplanes and aeroplane engines.
Creation of special machinery for making shells.
Creation of a new brain supply, through organization of the 50,000 engineers of the United States.
Great Munition Factories.

Preparedness of the United States he rated at zero. Preparation must be the keynote, he held. While he would not have the nation pile up giant stores of munitions and field pieces, he would have everything in readiness for supply of ammunition and artillery as are being used now on the European battle field.

Admittedly, the few ideas he outlined were not all he has stored in his head. But they are a starter.

"Lack of munitions and machinery," he said, "is dragging this war along. If both sides had plenty at the beginning of the war, it would have been ended long ago, and not so many would have been killed either."

Big Trenching Machine.
Among the ideas already completed, Edison explained, is one for a trench digging machine which could rip out a tunnel six feet deep, three feet wide and 205 feet long in an hour.

As for the nation's harbors and harbor defenses, Edison would have them impregnable.

"Until we have made the San Francisco harbor any other harbor impregnable," he said, "and are in a position to supply enough machinery, artillery and ammunition to accommodate a trench running from Maine to Florida we are unprepared. Munitions and machinery—that's what we must be able to supply."

"I don't mean that we ought to make them now, but we should have the buildings and the machinery to make them and make them quick. All harbors should be so that an enemy ship could not get within 15 miles of them."

The inventor admitted his life had been threatened before he came west. He had been making his own carbolic acid because the war cut off his supply. Then he was warned that if he didn't stop making supplies for the allies he would be killed. Then he said a German representative got some of his supplies—and he had not heard any more of the threats.

**WAR STOCKS TOOK
A DECIDED TUMBLE**

Trading Was Irregular and Fluctuating—London Exchange Fell

(Copyright 1915 by the New York Post.)
New York, Oct. 27.—Starting under the influence of the overnight news that the dividends of "steel common" has been passed, most of the prices on the exchange today opened lower. Steel dropped 3/4 at the outset but quickly recovered.

Others which yielded with steel moved up simultaneously.

After the first hour, extremely irregular trading was again very large. Following an uncertain midday movement, weakness developed in several war shares. In the closing hour, heavy declines occurred in nearly all of the most active shares.

Studebaker, Crucible Steel, Maxwell motors and Baldwin locomotives made a rapid downward movement of from four to 10 points.

There was only a slight upward reaction at the close.

For a time, exchange on London went lower than any point reached since the allies half billion loan was negotiated, but it recovered sharply, closing above yesterday's close.

The failure of steel directors to resume dividends on the common stock was disappointing.

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